

The map illustrates the Yangtze River Delta region, a major economic and urban area in eastern China. The Yangtze River is the central feature, flowing from the north to the south. The Huangpu River, a major tributary, joins the Yangtze near Shanghai. Other significant rivers shown include the Suzhou River, the Wuxi River, and the Qiantang River. Major cities and towns are marked with dots and labeled: Shanghai, Suzhou, Wuxi, Nanjing, Hangzhou, and Ningbo. The map also shows the East China Sea to the east and the Qiantang River to the south. A small inset map in the bottom right corner shows the location of the Yangtze River Delta within China.

BEIJING TOURIST MAP
(English Edition)

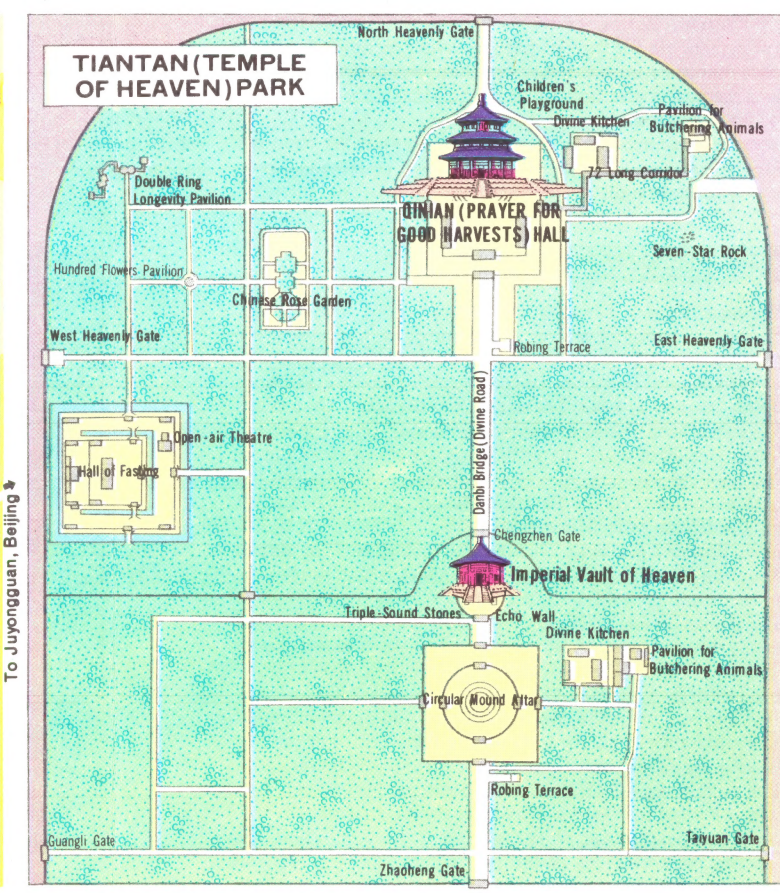
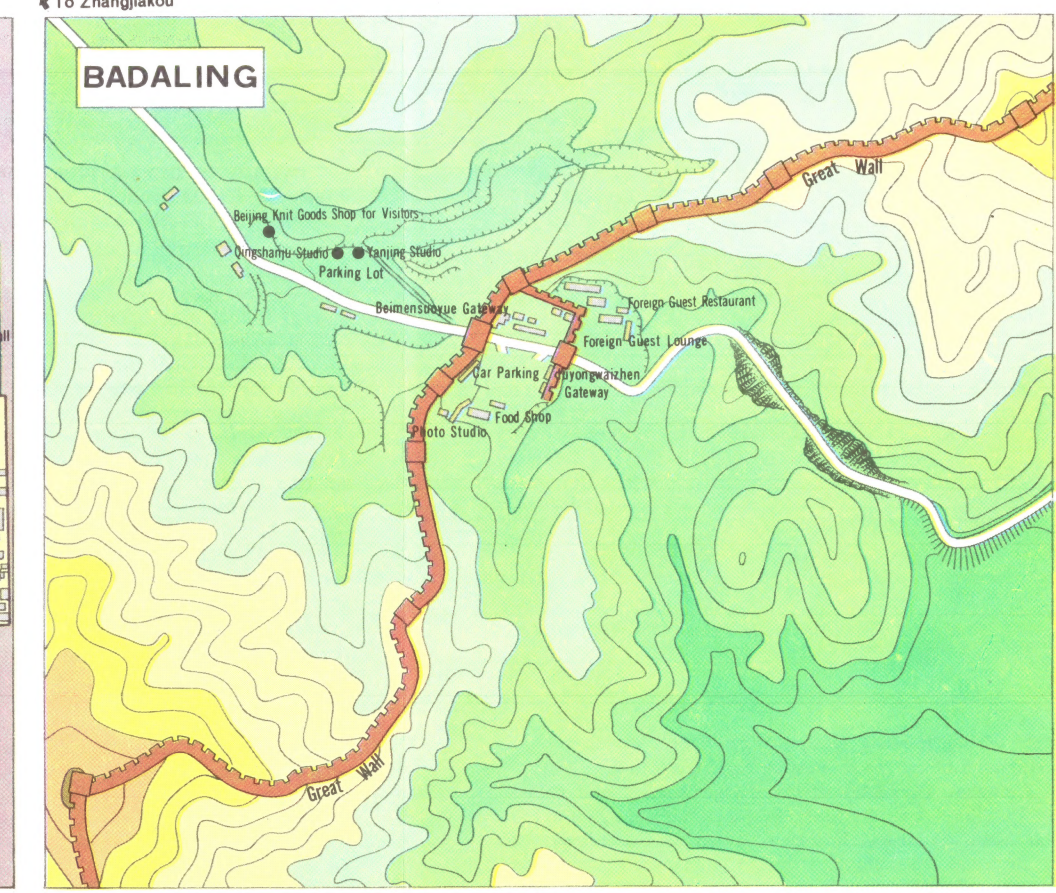
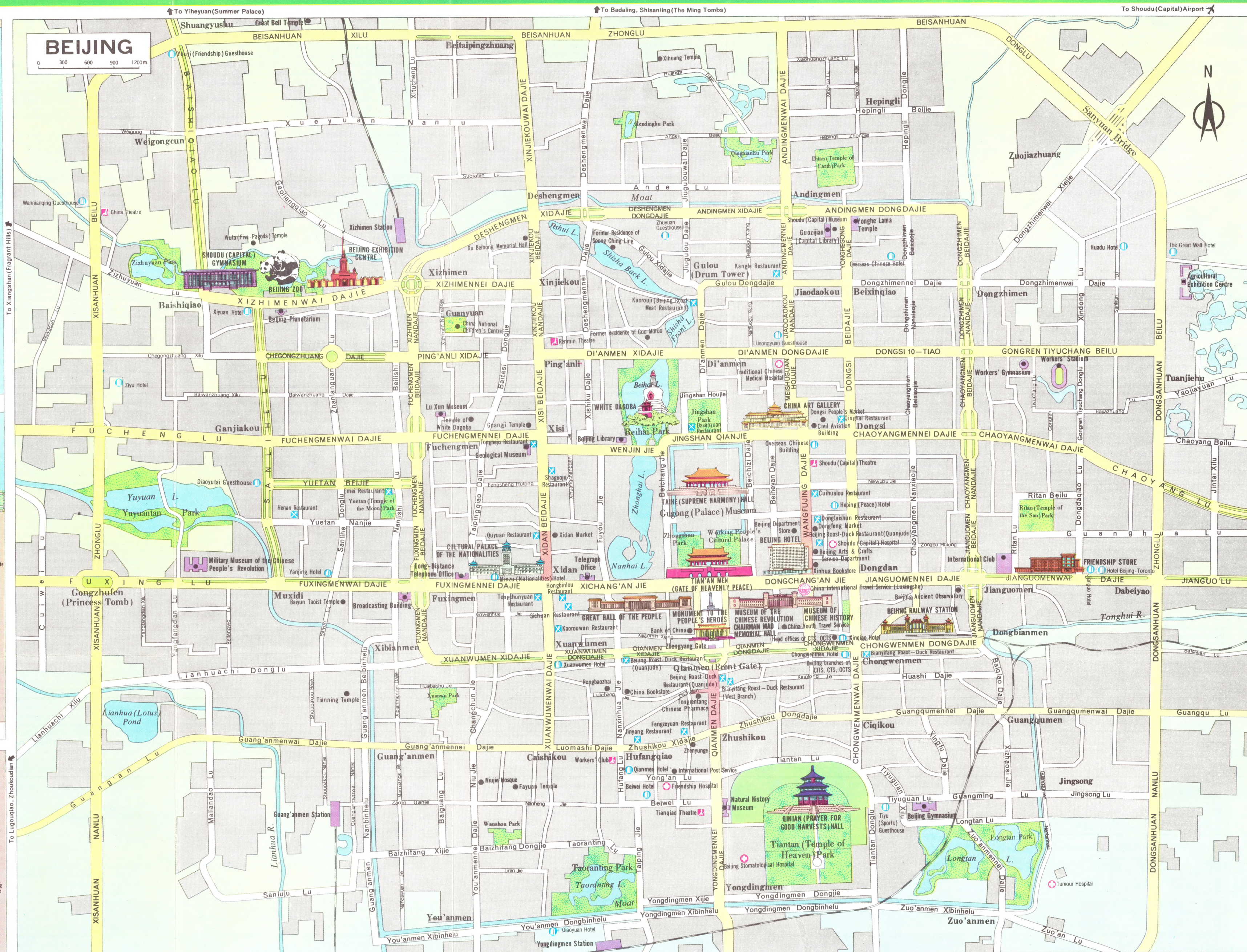
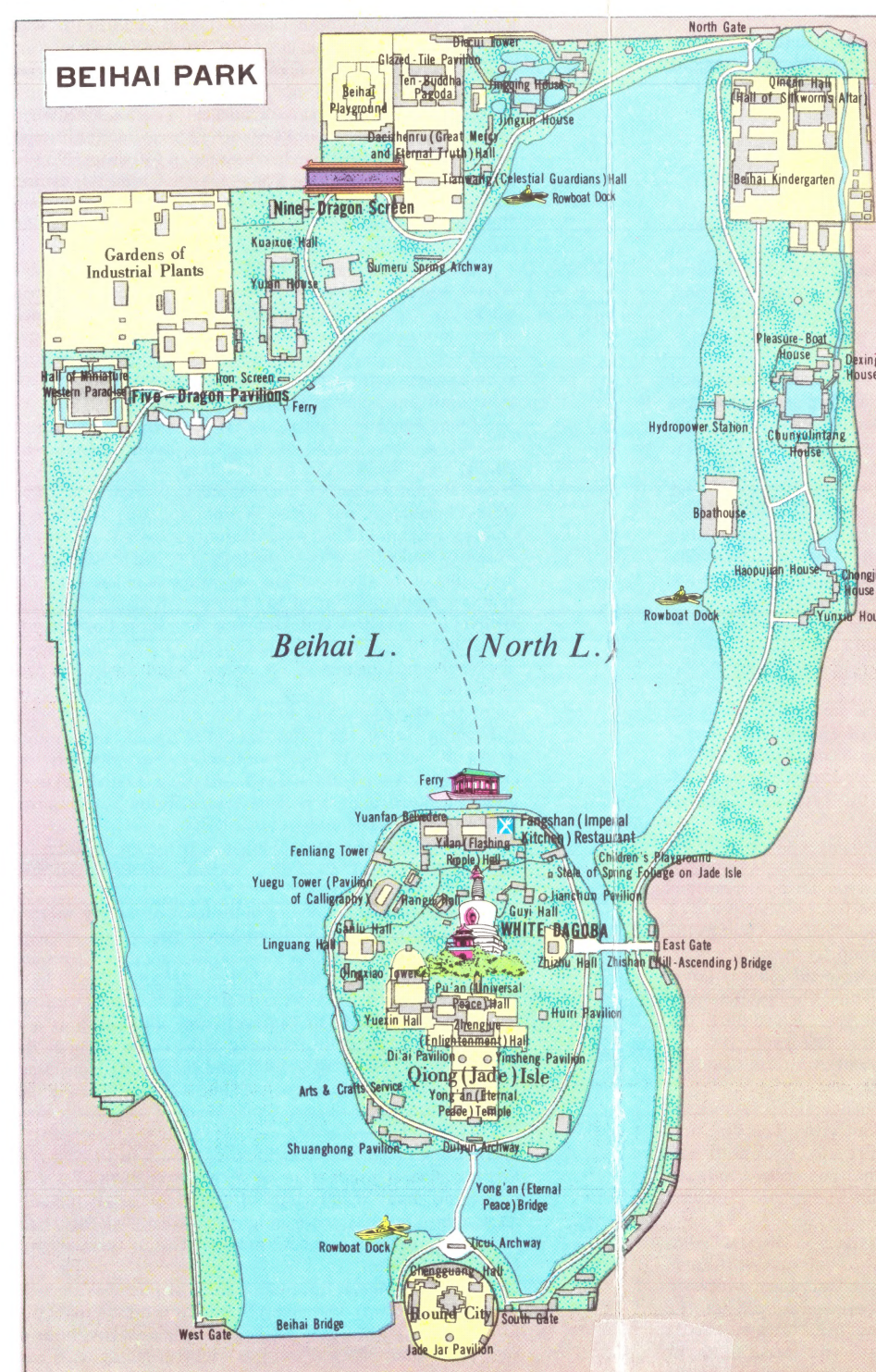
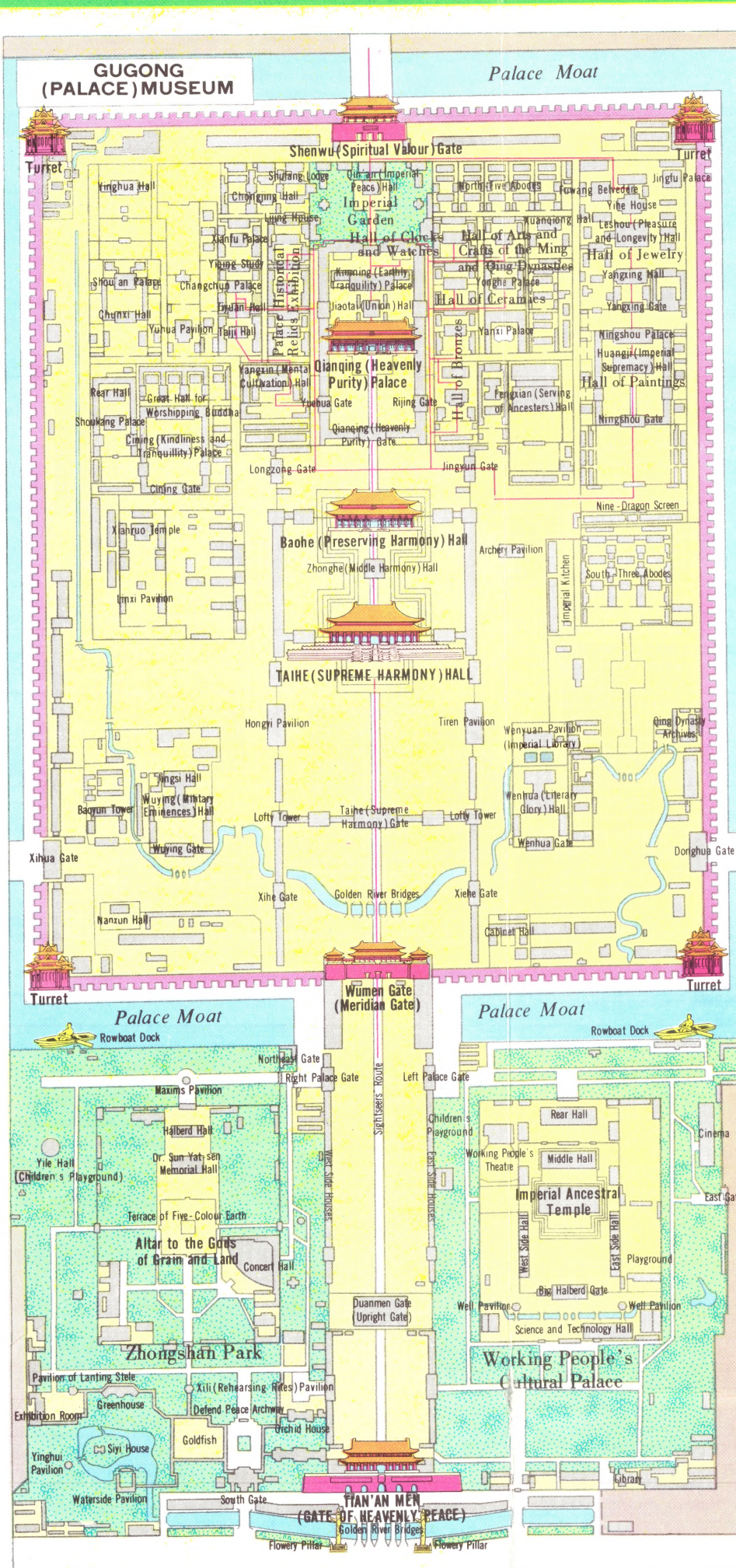
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BEIJING

A General Survey

Beijing, capital of the People's Republic of China, is located on the northwestern edge of the North China Plain. Beijing is lying 150 kilometres away in the southeast and the undulating Taihang Mountains stretching in the west. With an area of 16,800 square kilometres peopled by nine million,it is divided into ten districts and nine counties.

Lying in the temperate zone, Beijing is dominated all the year around by monsoon, and that is why it has four distinct seasons. Average annual temperature is 11.6°C., January being the coldest month and July the hottest. Spring is sunny and bright, though it is sometimes windy and the temperature may rise rather abruptly. Autumn is the best season characterized by blue skies and pleasant weather. Mean annual precipitation is more than 680 mm., about 76 per cent of which occur in summer.

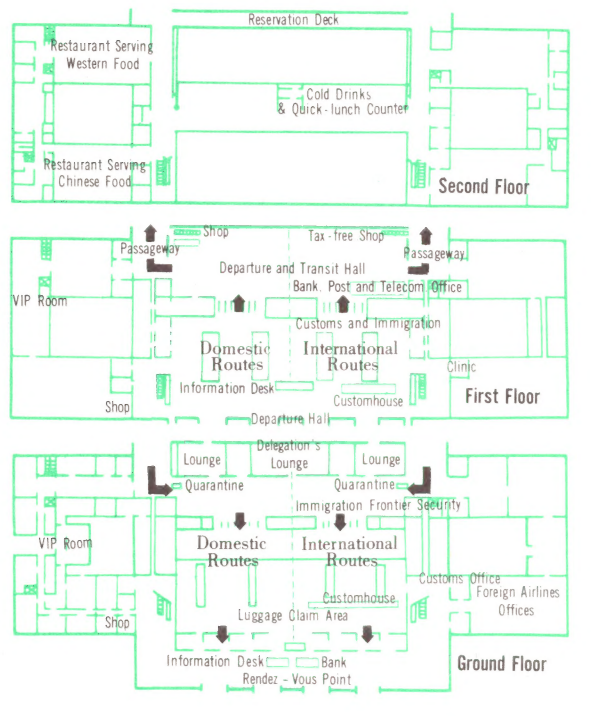
As one of the six ancient capitals in China, Beijing is a world-famous city with long historical traditions. So far as 700,000 years ago here lived and worked the Peking Man (*Homo erectus pekinensis*), and about 180,000 years ago the Upper Cave Man dwelt in the cave. In the Zhou Dynasty (c.11th century-226 B.C.), a feudal state was set up here in 1153. Beijing became the capital of the Jin Dynasty, and then of the Yuan (1279-1368), Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties. By the 18th century or so, it had developed into one of the largest cities in the world. Thanks to the hard work of its labouring people, Beijing, which served as capital of the various dynasties, has been more than eight hundred years old, can now present many cultural and historical relics known throughout the world. In modern times, the city is noted as the original place of the May Fourth Movement. It was peacefully liberated on 31st January, 1949. Since the founding of the People's Republic on October 1, 1949, Beijing has become the capital of New China. After liberation, great changes have taken place in Beijing. A rather comprehensive industrial system, including petrochemistry, automobile, electronics, machinery, light industry, textile, etc., has been set up. The urban and rural economy, construction of the city and its satellite towns have developed rapidly. Scores of universities and colleges have been established or expanded, and many scientific research institutes built. Along with the development of the "four modernizations" the city will certainly become one of the most spiritually cultivated and most beautiful cities in the world.

In the 30-odd years since the founding of New China, transport and communications in Beijing have greatly developed. Railways and highways branch out in all directions, and air routes connect it with the main cities in China and many in other countries. The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) operates more than a dozen of international routes which link Beijing with Pyongyang, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Manila, Bangkok, Rangoon, Karachi, Tehran, Baghdad, Bucharest, Belgrade, Frankfurt, Zurich, Paris, London, Moscow, Addis Ababa, San Francisco, New York, Los Angeles.

Shoudu (Capital) Airport Located in Beijing's east suburb, about 30 kilometres from the city centre, this is a modern airport, the extension of which was completed in 1979. Its runway, 3,200 metres long and 60 metres wide, can hold modern airliners of all types and sizes. The four-storey terminal building has a floor space of 60,000 square metres (basement included) and is capable of accommodating 1,500 passengers an hour. It has arrival and departure lobbies, a reception hall, a VIP lounge, a souvenir shop, a duty-free shop, a foreign currency exchange desk, a post and telecommunications office, a taxi service counter and restaurants, etc. Other facilities include connecting bridges, automatic walkways, luggage conveyors and a flight situation display. The three restaurants on the second floor are spacious enough to seat 1,500 people. Near the terminal building is a hotel with 500 beds.

CAAC's Beijing booking office is at 117 Dongxi Xidajie (telephone: 554415).

Sketch Map of the Terminal Building of Shoudu (Capital) Airport



Beijing Railway Station Located in the heart of the city, this is China's largest hub of railway passenger traffic. It has a built area of over 46,700 square metres, of which 14,000 are occupied by 14 waiting rooms (six are for foreign guests). Other facilities include a bookstore, a dining-room, a cinema, a post and telecommunications office, and a medical room. In front of the building is a plaza with an area of 40,000 square metres.

Passengers can buy tickets at the more than 40 ticket windows of the Beijing Railway Station, which are open round the clock. Tickets can also be bought by telephone.

Highlights for Tourists

Tian'anmen Square Located in the centre of Beijing and covering an area of over 40 hectares, this is one of the largest squares in the world capable of holding a mass rally of 500,000 people. It was here that the inaugural ceremony of the People's Republic of China took place on October 1, 1949. To the north of the square stands the white marble Tian'an Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace), to the west the Great Hall of the People, to the east the Museum of the Chinese Revolution and the Museum of Chinese History, to the south the magnificent Monument to the People's Heroes, and further south the state Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

Gugong (Palace) Museum Located just north of Tian'anmen Square, Gugong (also known as Forbidden City), which houses the museum, was built in 1406-1420 during the Ming Dynasty. The rectangular palace area is surrounded by walls ten metres high, and by the gracefully designed watchtowers standing at the four corners. It covers an area of 72 hectares, 760 metres from east to west and 960 metres from south to north. Its more than 9,000 rooms with a total of some 150,000 square metres makes it the largest and most integrated group of existing ancient palace buildings in the world. The palaces and halls with vermilion walls and yellow glazed tiles command a splendid view. Among which the Taihe (Supreme Harmony) Hall, also known as Hall of the Golden Throne, is the most significant one, where the grand ceremonies of coronation were held. There are palatial houses on both sides of the rear wings, and an imperial garden at its north end.

Jingshan Park With an area of 22.3 hectares, this park stands on

the north side of Jingshan Qianjie, north of Gugong Museum. A royal garden during the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties, it has a man-made hill today east to west with five glazed-tile pavilions standing atop. Taking shape in the Ming Dynasty with the earth from the digging of the Forbidden City's moats on a former mound, the hill with a height of 43 metres was once named Wansui Hill (popularly known as the Coal Hill) and got the present name in 1655 during the Qing Dynasty (Jing means high and great in Chinese). From Wanchun Pavilion, the centre of the Inner City and once the highest point of the metropolis, one can have a bird's-eye view of the whole city proper.

Beihai Park Located west of Jingshan Park, Beihai Park covers an area of 70 hectares, 38.9 of which are taken up by a lake. A palace named Yaoyu was first built in this place in the Liao Dynasty more than 900 years ago. And in the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234) other palatial halls were built and a hill was made by digging of the lake. It served as the imperial garden for subsequent Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. The whole place is centred around the Qiong (Jade) Isle, on its top stands a 39.5-metre Tibetstyle white dagoba built in 1651. It has many pavilions, terraces and halls of varied styles, the Five-Dragon Pavilions, Nine-Dragon Screen, and Iron Screen being best known, and the Jingjing House, Pleasure-Boat House, Haopuqian are separate gardens in the park.

Immediately outside its south gate is the Round City, a five-metre high city noted for Chengguang (Receiving Light) Hall. In the northwest corner of the park is a subtropical botanical garden.

Tiantan (Temple of Heaven) Park Located on the east side of Yongdingmen, Tiantan is a vast suburban park, the largest extant park in the world. It was first built in 1420, during the Ming Dynasty. This place where the Ming and Qing emperors went to worship Heaven and pray for good harvests. With an area of 273 hectares and comprising such wonderful architectural pieces as Qianjin (Prayer for Good Harvests) Hall, the Imperial Vault of Heaven, the Echo Wall and the Mount Altar, Tiantan is considered as China's largest extant group of temple buildings. The 38-metre-high Qianjin Hall, a structure of wood without a single nail, is a masterpiece of traditional Chinese architecture of high artistic value. The Echo Wall is actually part of the circular wall of the Imperial Vault of Heaven. Two people standing behind on the opposite ends 60 metres apart can hear each other's speech without raising their voices. The three-tiered Circular Mount Altar, a place to worship the Heaven, is grided by carved balustrades and covered with fan-shaped stone-slabs, except the only round one in the top centre. The balustrades of each balustrade or stone steps of each flight are exclusively nine or multiples of nine in number, which considered as a "heavenly sacred number" in ancient times in China. Other attractions include the Hall of August Heaven, the Divine Kitchen, the Hall of Fasting, the 72 Long Corridor, the Nine-Dragon Cypress, the Locust-Cypress, the Seven-Star Rock, etc.

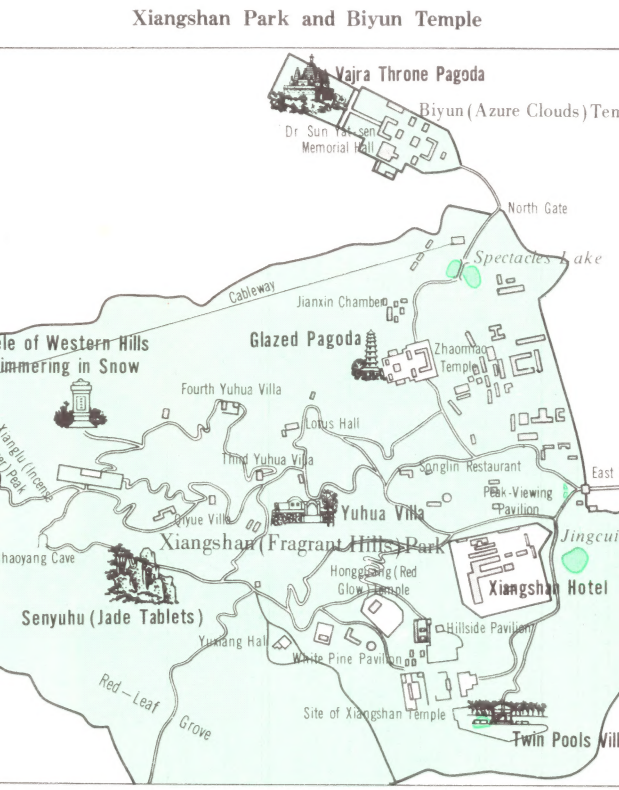
Yiheyan (Summer Palace) Lying in the northwest suburb of Beijing, a dozen kilometres from the city proper, this was formerly a summer palace for the Qing emperors, consisting of Wanshou (Longevity) Hill and Kunming Lake. In the Ming Dynasty it was called Haoshanyuan, and was named Qingyiyuan after its rebuilding in 1750. It was ruined by the Anglo-French joint forces in 1860. In 1888 Empress Dowager Cixi of the Qing Dynasty used the fund originally earmarked for building a navy to reconstruct this palace which, when completed, was renamed Yiheyuan. It became famous in 1924, more than a dozen years after the fall of the Qing Regime. Covering an area of 290 hectares and with three-quarters of it given over to lakes, Yiheyuan was originally divided into three sections, one for court activities, one for imperial residence, and one for sight-seeing. The Long Corridor, the Payuan (Cloud-Dispelling) Hall, the Temple of Buddhist Virtue, the Marble Boat, the Summer Palace, the Yulan Hall, the Big Theatre Stage, the Xiequ (Harmonious Interest) Garden, the Zhichun (Perceiving the Spring) Pavilion, and the Seventeen-Arch Bridge are the chief attractions.

Beijing Zoo Located in the northwest section of Beijing, it is China's largest and oldest zoological garden. It served as an imperial manor in the Ming Dynasty and as an imperial park during the Qing Dynasty, at the end of which it became an experimental farm with a small number of animals. When it was opened to the public in 1908, it used the name "Garden of Ten Thousand Animals", which was changed to "Beijing Zoo" in 1955. At present, the zoo has a built area of 356 hectares, including houses for pandas, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, giraffes, sea animals, amphibious reptiles, lions and tigers. This zoological garden has altogether 5,000 animals belonging to more than 500 species.

Xianshang (Fragrant Hills) Park Covering an area of 150 hectares, this park is actually a cluster of hills 20 kilometres west of Beijing proper. The highest peak, from which the park derives its name stands 557 metres above sea level. On its top are two huge rocks which together resemble an incense burner. Hence the name "Xianglu (Incense Burner) Peak". Due to its high elevation, the area is often shrouded in clouds and mist as though some burning incenses were giving off "fragrant" smokes.

The densely wooded Fragrant Hills present an even more charming scene in late autumn when they are aflame with smoke tree leaves turning red. Other attractions include the Glazed Pagoda, the Spectacles Lake, the Yuhua (Gaze Flower) Villa, the Lotus Hall, Twin Pools Villa, the Hillside Pavilion and the Xianshang Temple. Built by making ingenious use of the hilly terrain, each of these structures has a style of its own.

Biyun (Azure Clouds) Temple Lying north of the Xianshang Park this temple was called the "Nunnery of Azure Clouds" when it was first built in 1289, during the Yuan Dynasty. In 1748, during the reign of the Qing Emperor Qian Long, large-scale extension was done, adding to the temple the Hall of Five Hundred Arhats and the Yajia Throne Pagoda. North of the Hall of Arhats is a big hall where Dr. Sun Yat-sen's coffin was placed after his death in 1925 and is now Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall. Behind it is the 34.7-metre-high Yajia Throne Pagoda made of white marble stone, actually a group of 12 pagodas and dagobas, either square or Tibet-style,erected on a stand. Sealed in the stand are hat and clothes left by Dr. Sun, so it is called the Cenotaph of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.



Temple of the Sleeping Buddha This temple is located on Shou'an Hill not far from the Xiangshan Park. It was first built in the reign of Zhenguan (627-649) in the Tang Dynasty and called Doushui Temple. Reconstruction was done time and again in the Yuan and Ming dynasties. It was renamed as the Temple of Universal Spiritual Awakening after the large-scale extension in 1734, during the Qing Dynasty. But it is commonly called the Temple of the Sleeping Buddha for the fact that in its rear hall is a giant

bronze statue of Sakayamuni in a reclining position. Cast in the Yuan Dynasty, this statue is about 54 tons in weight and over 5 metres in length. The Buddha lies in an attitude of sleep, with eyes closed, legs stretched, the left arm straightened over the left leg, and the right arm turned to support the head. Well-proportioned and conveying sublime peacefulness, the whole statue is a precious art work handed down through the centuries. Painted clay figures of the Buddha's twelve disciples stand around him under a sal tree listening to his will during his nirvana. The Cherry Date and a botanical garden are located near the temple.

The Great Wall-Badaling **Juyongguan** Stretching from Shanhaiguan of Hebei Province in the east to Jiauyuan of Gansu Province in the west, the world-famous Great Wall runs through many majestic mountains and precipitous ridges for more than 6700 kilometres.

Juyongguan, one of the strategic passes along this marvellous structure, is situated in a deep valley 20 kilometres long. Some 70 kilometres northwest from Beijing proper, it controlled the entrance to ancient Beijing. North of this pass lies the Badaling ridge which, as a stronghold 1,000 metres above sea level, is the highest point of the Great Wall in this section.

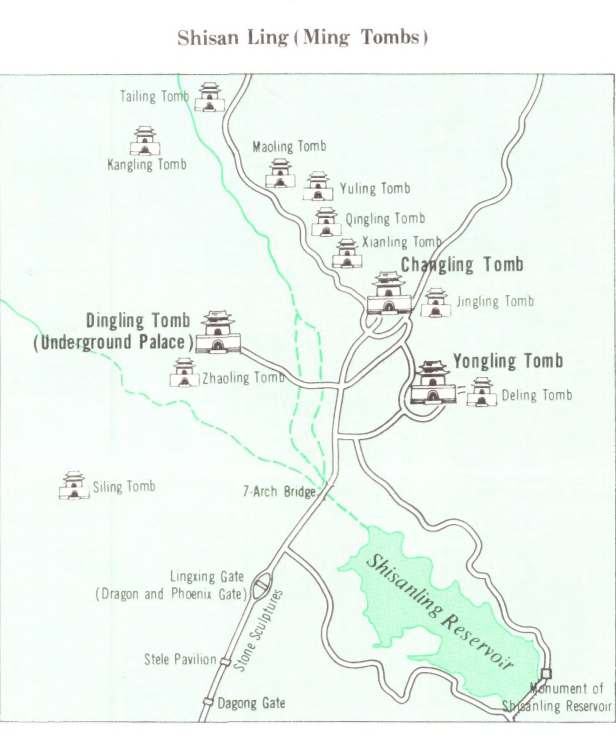
Construction of the Great Wall began in the seventh century B. C. and was extended in the following dynasties. The section at Juyongguan and Badaling is representative of the work done during the Ming Dynasty. Here the high wall was faced with bricks and stone slabs, and rammed earth, sand and graves were used to form its core. Rising and falling with the mountain ridges, it has an average height of 8 metres, averaging 7.5 metres in the central part, four to 5.8 metres, allowing ample room for 10 people or half a dozen horses to walk abreast. The Great Wall, one of the world's architectural marvels, is said the only man-made object visible to naked eyes from the moon. An excursion there would add much to the memory of the tourists.

The Juyongguan-Badaling section of the Great Wall has been repaired in recent years. A tourist train runs from Beijing Railway Station to Badaling every day (except Wednesdays).

Shison Ling (Ming Tombs) These 13 imperial tombs of the Ming Dynasty are scattered over an area of 40 square kilometres at the south foot of Tianshou Hill in Changping County, about 50 kilometres northwest of Beijing city. Their construction stretched over a period of more than 200 years, from 1409, when work on the Changling Tomb was started, to 1644 in the early Qing Dynasty, when the Siling Tomb was completed.

Changling is the grandest of all. It is fronted by the majestic Hall of Sacrifice and Ancestral Favours. With a floor space of 1,956 square metres and built entirely of the rare *nunmu* wood, this is the largest wood structure in China. Dingling, the tomb of the 13th Ming emperor, Zhu Yijun, and his two empresses, is the only one that has been excavated so far. This underground palace, 27 metres below land surface, consists of five huge chambers with a total floor space of 1,195 square metres. The whole structure has been repaired and made into a museum where large quantities of the precious unearthed funeral objects are on display.

Open every day.



Lugou (Marco Polo) Bridge Spanning the Yongding River (named Lugou River in ancient times), the bridge is 15 kilometres southwest of Beijing city proper, where has been the important strategic site on the north-south communications line since the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.). The stone-arch bridge was first built in 1189, the 29th year of the Dading Reign of the Jin Dyns (1115-1234). It is 262 metres long and 7.5 metres wide. Its stone balustrades on either sides have lions carved on top and each has a number of cubs clinging and crouching around it, different in posture and attitude 485 in number.

Tanzhe (Pool and Three-Bristle Cudrania) Temple and Jietai Temple 40 kilometres away from the city proper, both the two temples are located in the Western Jietai Hills (Flower Mountain) of Xuyuan Temple first built in the Western Jin Dynasty (265-316 A.D.), derived from the fact that behind the temple there is the Dragon Pool, a famous spring, and near it once grew many three-bristle cudrania trees. The temple has an elegant layout and was built in accordance with the terrain of the hill. Main attractions in the temple include the Mulavara Hall, the Floating Wine Cup Pavilion, Tomb Tower Yards and the four old pines, etc. Jietai Temple, built in 622 A.D., is noted for the 500-year-old pine trees with unique beauty and grotesques. Its altar of Buddhist disciplines, together with the altars in Kaiyuan Temple of Quanzhou, and Zhaoching Temple of Hangzhou are known as the three most important ones in China.

Museums, Exhibition Centres and Gymnasiums
Museum of Chinese History and Museum of the Chinese Revolution The Museum of Chinese History houses cultural relics and other material related to ancient and modern Chinese history. It has a permanent exhibition on general Chinese history. This covers a floor space of 8,000 square metres and has 9,000 exhibits. The museum also runs from time to time exhibitions on special topics such as history of a definite period, certain historical events, and specific groups of cultural relics.
The Museum of the Chinese Revolution, occupying a floor space of 8,000 square metres exhibits revolutionary relics and other historical material relating to the period since the May 4 Movement of 1919 and the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921. This museum has two halls for temporary exhibitions on special subjects.

Lu Xun Museum Situated north of Fuchengmnei Daijie, just next to the old home of Lu Xun, this museum has on display cultural objects and other material about this great writer, including more than 2,000 pages of his manuscripts and draft translations, 1,100 letters, 2,290 pages of hand-copied excerpts from classical writings, diaries of 25 years from 1912 to the day before his death in 1936), reproductions of many poems and inscriptions Lu Xun wrote for his friends, and nearly 1,000 pieces of other objects.
Open every day (except Mondays)

China Art Gallery Situated north of Wusi Daijie in eastern Beijing, the gallery, a traditional Chinese style structure, consists of 14 exhibition halls on two floors, covering over 6,000 square metres, as well as some studios and a hall (Home of Artists) for exchange of notes. It holds exhibitions of works by Chinese and foreign artists. A service department sells originals and copies of art works.
Open every day (except Mondays)
Cultural Palace of the Nationalities Standing in Fuxingmnei Daijie, this is a 13-storey building 67 metres high, with a floor space of 30,000 square metres. On the 10th floor is a hall where people can have a good view of nearly the whole city.
This cultural palace has an exhibition hall, a library, a restaurant, a club, a theatre on the east wing, spacious, comfortable and having good acoustic equipment, can seat more than 1,000 people. Operas as well as songs and dances of the various nationalities are frequently staged here. Besides arranging banquets highlighting food of China's many nationalities, the restaurant on the west wing often holds dances. Its basement is occupied by a club that has bowling alley, a table-tennis room, a shooting range, an archery room, etc.
The club is open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 8:00 p.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Beijing Exhibition Centre East of Beijing Zoo in Xizhimenwai Daijie, this is a building of a unique style. It occupies an area of 12,000 square metres, with a floor space of 2138 guest rooms. It started business on a partial basis in 1984 after first stage of construction was finished. The five-storey building, built in wood and steel structure and by prefabricated-unit assembling methods, has 530 rooms with 1060 beds.

Hotel Beijing-Toronto Address: Jiauguomenwai Daijie. Telephone: 501992. Telex: 22489 BTTC CN. This modern joint-venture hotel has a 12-storey main building of 686 guest rooms (suits) with 1350 beds. In the hotel there are Chinese and Western restaurants, a banquet hall, a swimming pool and saunas.

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Attached to this exhibition centre are a restaurant, a cinema and a theatre with a seating capacity of 2,700 people.

Branch office of "Peking Man" Some 50 kilometres southwest of Beijing and accessible by highway, this is a huge mountain cave lived by Peking Man (*Homo erectus pekinesis*) about 700,000 years ago. Residual food, odds and ends and fossilized parts of Peking Man's remains have been found in this place and other suburbs nearby. Old fossils of the Peking Man, hand-made tools, and some 1953 are displayed in this site, where fossils of remains of the Peking Man were excavated, specimens of human and animal fossils and cultural objects unearthed in other places, including some found abroad.

Shoudu (Capital) Gymnasium So far Beijing's largest, this indoor sports hall, built in 1987, has a floor space of 53,701 sq. metres and can seat more than 18,000 spectators. Its equipment affords good lighting, acoustics and view. Ball games, gymnastics, ice hockey, figure skating, etc. are often held or performed here.

Travel Services

China International Travel Service (Luxingshe) Address: 6 Dongchang'an Jie. Telephone: 551031. Telex: 22350 CITSH CN or 22606 CITSH CN. Its Beijing branch: 2 Qianmen Dongdajie (telephone: 757181).

With branch offices in all the open cities and regions within the country, this is an establishment organizing China tours by providing general and specific agency services. General services, paid in advance according to contracts, cover hotel accommodations, meals, transport, and guide-interpret service. Agency services include finding guide-interpreters; arranging transport on arrival and departure; and making arrangements for China hand-visa, luggage delivery; obtaining visas for entry, exit, transit, stay and travel; reserving hotel rooms; hiring taxis; buying or booking train, plane and steamer tickets or making traffic transfer arrangements; arranging for customs declarations and inspection.

China Travel Service (China Overseas Chinese Travel Service) Address: 21 Dongchuan'an Jie. Telephone: 552701. Telex: 22487 CTSHO CN. Its Beijing branch: 2 Qianmen Dongdajie (telephone: 755448 or 754912).

With branches in all the open cities and regions, as well as main home towns of overseas Chinese, China Travel Service is specially serving Chinese compatriots from Xianggang (Hongkong), Aomen (Macao) and Taiwan. It also serves Chinese citizens and foreigners of Chinese descent touring China in groups or individually. On request, it makes the arrangement of tourist trips or visits to their friends or relatives in China, provides individuals services of buying or booking traffic tickets or making traffic transfer arrangements, handling luggage delivery, reserving hotel rooms, etc.

China Youth Travel Service Address: 218 Dongjiaomin Xiang. Telephone: 551531. Telex: 20024 CYTSS CN.

This establishment is mainly serving young tourists from Xianggang (Hongkong), Aomen (Macao), Taiwan and foreign countries. It makes for them the arrangements of tours and visits to their relatives and friends. And in order to widen and strengthen the friendly relations among young people, it organizes for them sightseings, get-togethers, forums, and other culture and physical culture exchange activities. It has branches in the main cities of China.

Hotels

Hotels in Beijing for accommodating foreign guests and overseas Chinese generally have single and double rooms, the bigger ones have also suites of three, four, five or even more rooms. Most of their restaurants serve both Chinese and Western cuisine, providing a variety of various Chinese dishes. Facilities in hotels include guest rooms, bars, bookstores, shops handling with art-craft articles and daily necessities, foreign currency exchange desks, post and telecommunications offices, barber's shops with massage service, laundry service, taxi service counter etc.

Power supply in all hotels is 220v.

Beijing Hotel Address: 21 Dongchuan'an Jie. Telephone: 507766. This hotel is one of the largest in Beijing. The 7-storey middle and west buildings were built in 1917 and 1954 respectively, and the 18-storey east building was added in 1974. After the renovation in recent years, the whole hotel has become a modern and luxury one in China.

It has more than 910 rooms (suits) with more than 1,800 beds. There are restaurants cooking in Chinese, Western and Japanese ways. Its Chinese restaurant is noted for dishes peculiar to China's Sichuan,Guangdong,Yangzhou (of Jiangsu Province), and also for dishes à la Tan family. The banquet hall of the hotel is capable of seating 1,000 persons.

Jianguo Hotel Address: 3 Jiauguo Lu. Telephone: 502233. Telex: 22439 JGHBJ CN.

A joint venture project, this modern tourist hotel started business in April, 1982. It consists of a five-storey main building and a nine-storey tower building with a total of 529 guest rooms and more than 700 beds. The hotel has Chinese and Western restaurants and a banquet hall. China's Guangdong dishes, French dishes, and Japanese dishes are served there.

The Great Wall Hotel Address: 6 Donghuan Bei. Telephone: 505566. Telex: 20045 GWHBJ CN. This luxury hotel is a joint venture project which started business on a partial basis in December 1983 and opened entirely in June 1984. It consists of three 18-storey wings in different directions centred by a 22-storey tower building, with altogether 1,007 guest rooms (suits) and more than 1,660 beds. The whole building was constructed with a ductile concrete frame, and covered with insulated glasses, thus known as "Glass Building". Its service building is well decorated with granites. Facilities of the hotel include a swimming pool, a hot spring, a sauna steam bathrooms, roof gardens, a multi-purpose hall capable for 1,000 people to dine or 2,000 people to meet, 12 small banquet rooms, 9 dining rooms, a wine gallery, etc. Dishes served in the restaurants are those of China's Sichuan flavour, French cuisine and various Western styles.

Hundu Hotel Address: Xinyuan Nanlu, Chaoyang District. Telephone: 501166. Opened in August 1982, this hotel has a six-storey main building and two five-storey wings consisting of 522 guest rooms with 1114 beds. Facilities of the hotel include the Duobaoge Store, a multi-purpose hall, Chinese and Western restaurants, and a banquet hall capable of seating 500 people. Its Chinese restaurant has been famous for its Guangdong dishes as well as Beijing roast duck. The hotel has gardens with flower corridors.

Yanjing Hotel Address: 19 Fuxingmneiwai Daijie. Telephone: 868721. Built in 1981, the hotel's 21-storey main building has 507 guest rooms with more than 1,000 beds. It has Chinese and Western restaurants, with one serving gourmet outside the hotel. The Chinese restaurants mainly provide Yangzhou (of Jiangsu Province) and Shandong dishes, while the Western one Russian dishes.

Yanxiong Hotel Address: 2A Jiangtai Lu. Telephone: 471131. Built in 1980, this is the first joint-venture hotel for tourists built by "prefabricated units assembling". The two-storey building, exquisite in layout, has 144 guest rooms with 288 beds. In the

gardens of the hotel, the scent of the flowers is wafted all the year round. Yanchun Hotel, the second-stage of its construction, will be soon completed, which, with 371 guest rooms, will appear as a unique palace-style hotel in Beijing.

Xiangshan Hotel Address: Ganshan Park. Telephone: 285491. This is a joint-venture construction designed by I.M.Pei, the famous American architect of Chinese descent, characterized for its traditional Chinese garden style. Five buildings of 2 to 4 storeys, are linked by one-side-wall corridors with windows of landscape paintings and separated by eleven scattered artificial gardens of different features. It has 192 guest rooms (suits) with 500 beds. In the restaurants and banquet hall of the hotel, dishes of China's Sichuan,Guangdong and Shandong flavours and French cuisine are supplied.

Lido Hotel Address: Jiangtai Lu. Telephone: 506688. Telex: 22618 LIDPH CN. This is a joint-venture tourist hotel of large scale, which is situated in the heart of the city. It has 218 guest rooms. It started business on a partial basis in 1984 after first stage of construction was finished. The five-storey building, built in wood and steel structure and by prefabricated-unit assembling methods, has 530 rooms with 1060 beds.

Hotel Beijing-Toronto Address: Jiauguomenwai Daijie. Telephone: 501992. Telex: 22489 BTTC CN. This modern joint-venture hotel has a 12-storey main building of 686 guest rooms (suits) with 1350 beds. In the hotel there are Chinese and Western restaurants, a banquet hall, a swimming pool and saunas.

Hejing Hotel Address: 3 Jinyu Hutong. Telephone: 558841. The 8-storey hotel of buildings of complex style was completed in 1982. It has 114 suites with 22 beds. Its Chinese restaurant serves mainly Guangdong and Yangzhou cuisine, and the Western restaurant British and French dishes.

Xiyuan Hotel Address: Erliqou, Xizhimenwai. Telephone: 890721. First built in 1954 and renewed in 1981, the hotel has 514 guest rooms, 1000 beds, 2138 guest rooms. It started business in 1954 and was opened in late 1984, adding 79 guest rooms with 1347 beds, as well as a house-top revolving restaurant and a roof garden. Dishes of China's Shandong, Yangzhou, Sichuan, Xinjiang flavours and Russian, British, and French cuisines, and refreshments in Chinese and Western styles are served in its restaurants.

Xinjing Hotel Address: 218 Dongjiaomin Xiang. Telephone: 557731. Opened for business in 1954, Xinqiao has a six-storey main building and 320 guest rooms (640 beds). There are hot-spring bathrooms and Chinese and Western restaurants providing dishes of Western styles and of Shandong and Guangdong flavours.

Qiannmen Hotel Address: 175 Yong'an Lu, Hepingmenwai. Telephone: 558871. With branch offices in all the open cities and regions within the country, this is an establishment organizing China tours by providing general and specific agency services. General services, paid in advance according to contracts, cover hotel accommodations, meals, transport, and guide-interpret service. Agency services include finding guide-interpreters; arranging transport on arrival and departure; and making arrangements for China hand-visa, luggage delivery; obtaining visas for entry, exit, transit, stay and travel; reserving hotel rooms; hiring taxis; buying or booking train, plane and steamer tickets or making traffic transfer arrangements; arranging for customs declarations and inspection.

Minzu (Nationalities) Hotel Address: 51 Fuxingmnei Daijie. Telephone: 658541. Established in 1959 and extended in 1983, this 11-storey hotel has 615 guest rooms (1200 beds). There are Western and Chinese restaurants and a banquet hall with a seating capacity of 300 people. The Chinese restaurant mainly supplies dishes of Jiangsu and Shandong cuisine.

Yuyui (Friendship) Hotel Address: 3 Haidian Lu. Telephone: 890621. Built in 1954, Yuyui (Friendship) Hotel is noted for its quiet, spacious and beautiful environment. It has five main buildings and 48 apartment houses of traditional Chinese style. Apart from 2,630 rooms and 3,000 beds, this hotel has nine restaurants capable to seat 3,000 people. Other facilities include a conference building, a hall for giving lectures and academic exchanges, a theatre, etc.

Overseas Chinese Building Address: 2 Wangfujing Daijie. Telephone: 338631. Opened in 1954, the hotel has 67 rooms with 356 beds. Its restaurant mainly serves Chinese dishes of Beijing and Guangdong flavours and Western dishes of Russian cuisine.

Zhuyuan (Bamboo Garden) Hotel and Tingsonglou Restaurant Address: 24 Xiaoshiqiao, Jiuguolu Daijie. Telephone: 444661. This is a hotel of traditional Chinese garden style. Its 39 elegant and modern-equipped suites and rooms (with 78 beds) are located in typical North China's traditional quadrangle compounds.

Restaurants of the hotel serve dishes of Guangdong and Chaozhou flavours.

Beiwai Hotel Address: 13 Xijing Lu, Xuanwu District. Telephone: 338631. Opened in 1954, the hotel has 67 rooms with 356 beds. Its restaurant mainly serves Chinese dishes of Beijing and Guangdong flavours and Western dishes of Russian cuisine.

Zhuyuan (Bamboo Garden) Hotel and Tingsonglou Restaurant Address: 24 Xiaoshiqiao, Jiuguolu Daijie. Telephone: 444661. This is a hotel of traditional Chinese garden style. Its 39 elegant and modern-equipped suites and rooms (with 78 beds) are located in typical North China's traditional quadrangle compounds.

Tiantan (Temple of Heaven) Sports Hotel Address: 10 Tiyyuan Lu. Telephone: 752831. Built in 1981, the four-storey main building has 120 rooms (240 beds). There are two restaurants named Shanghai and Yecheng in the hotel.

Other noted hotels include **Shoudu Airport Hotel** (telephone: 555173), **Xuennwen Hotel** (telephone: 338531), **Wanniangjin (Evergreen) Hotel** (telephone: 891331-336), **Lusongyuan Hotel** (telephone: 442681).